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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1981

Established 1887

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Angola, Argentina, etc.

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Premier Rebukes Liberals In Iran

TEHRAN — Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, shouting himself hoarse at times, denounced the Iranian government's foes at home and abroad during a religious rally Monday in Tehran.

Polish Farmers Have Found Their Voice

WARSAW — He is a stereotype recognizable in countryside the world over — the hardworking, God-fearing man of the earth who resents government orders and clings to the land with a ferocious sense of ownership.

Thatcher Loyalists Given Jobs in Cabinet Reshuffle

By Leonard Downie Jr. Mr. Pym has presided over controversial policy decisions on nuclear weapons and chemical warfare.

China's 'Gulag'

Despite recent efforts to create a legal system and prevent the arbitrary persecutions of the Cultural Revolution era, China still operates a vast network of labor reform camps populated by hundreds of thousands of prisoners.

Down by 19.9

After some U.S. banks dropped their prime lending rates to 20%, New York stock prices closed 19.9 points higher.



Truck driver Peter Sutcliffe, a suspect in Leeds slaying, is led from court in Dewsbury, England.



Sgt. Robert Ring, left, and Policeman Robert Hyde, who arrested Peter Sutcliffe, the suspect in the murder of Leeds woman.

Italy Rules Out Any Concession To Red Brigades

By Henry Tanner. ROME — The Italian government Monday rejected the conditions laid down by the Red Brigades for sparing the life of Giovanni D'Urso, the high-ranking magistrate who has been held by the leftist extremists in a "people's prison" for the last three weeks.

Even though it is widely assumed that Mr. D'Urso will be slain, the government's decision has the support of all the major parties including the opposition Communists.

The Red Brigades in a statement sent to Rome newspaper Sunday night announced that they had condemned Mr. D'Urso to death but might consider suspension of the verdict if the government guaranteed that the Italian news media disseminate "without censoring even a comma" all the declarations to be made by the prisoners whose mutiny in the maximum security prison of Trani, in southern Italy, was put down last week.

Another condition, the Red Brigades said, was that the government agree to deal with the Action Committees formed by the convicted and suspected terrorists in Trani and other maximum security prisons throughout Italy.

If the authorities had acceded to the demand they would in effect be negotiating with the imprisoned members of the leadership of the organization, something the government refused to do two and a half years ago to save the life of former Premier Aldo Moro in comparable circumstances.

Justice Minister Adolfo Sarti, a Christian Democrat, told a joint session of the Senate justice and interior committees that the Red Brigades' demands were unacceptable. He called the demands sinister.

Fears for Mr. D'Urso were heightened by the fact that the Red Brigades announced his death sentence Sunday night in exactly the same words as they had announced the verdict against Moro — "a necessary act of proletarian justice."

Mr. D'Urso, like Moro, has been interrogated by his captors. Moro was shot after one and a half months of captivity.

The feeling here is that the unknown present leaders of the Red Brigades are at least as ruthless and determined as the leaders of the organization were at Moro's time. The organization has been decimated by the police as many of its members have been either killed or arrested and its hideouts liquidated and its leaders are under pressure to show they can operate as before.

The purpose of the present leadership is to open up the prisons and thus to link up with the imprisoned "historic" leaders of the organization.

Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, has called the Red Brigades demands "unacceptable blackmail" and the Communist Party newspaper L'Unita Monday termed them absurd.

Support for the policy of unconditional toughness also came from the Socialist Party, which as late as last week was urging the government to adopt a flexible attitude in an effort to save Mr. D'Urso's life.



President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr receiving a briefing from Iranian officers recently near the front in the border with Iraq.

Iran Starts Offensive In Conflict With Iraq

TEHRAN — Iran launched an offensive Monday in its war with Iraq, and the state radio reported that 300 Iraqi soldiers were killed and at least 500 captured.

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief, announced the offensive in a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian spiritual leader. Radio and television broadcasts were interrupted to report the developments.

Mr. Bani-Sadr had been under increasing pressure from Iran's politically dominant clergy to order an attack on Iraq, which is occupying strips of Iranian territory along their common border. The fighting began in September.

In his letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, the president declared: "It is certain that [the offensive] will be carried out with complete victory." The president said he was at the front when the offensive began Monday morning.

In a reply broadcast on radio and television, Ayatollah Khomeini declared: "I heard the news of the glorious victory of the forces of Islam ... I expect the country will soon be purged of the atheists with coordination and solidarity among all our fighters. I pray for their safety and victory. I hope to receive the news of your final victory soon."

On Monday night, the state radio reported that "Iranian forces have achieved glorious victories in the attack that began today." It said 300 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and 245 wounded. That was believed to be the highest daily toll yet claimed by Iran.

At least 500 Iraqi soldiers had been captured during the day, the radio said, adding that the figure was expected to rise as a count continued. It said tanks, missiles and other Iraqi equipment was destroyed or captured.

Mr. Bani-Sadr characterized the offensive as the beginning of the second stage of Iran's war effort. He has said the first stage was essentially defensive, admitting that Iranian forces were ill-prepared for the fighting.

Other resolutions appeared to be critical allusions to Mr. Bani-Sadr. They condemned plots against the clergy and urged that three vacant ministerial posts be filled. Mr. Rajai has denounced Mr. Bani-Sadr for rejecting at least 10 of the premier's nominees for foreign minister.

Premier Rebukes Liberals In Iran

By Nassir Shirkhani. TEHRAN — Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, shouting himself hoarse at times, denounced the Iranian government's foes at home and abroad during a religious rally Monday in Tehran.

He condemned "Western and Eastern imperialism," and in an indirect but unmistakable attack on President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, he assailed liberal opponents of the clergy-dominated Iranian government.

In his 70-minute speech, however, the premier did not mention the American hostages in Iran. Tehran is considering the latest U.S. proposals for ending the confinement of the 52 captives, who have been held 14 months.

A parliamentary deputy, Hassan Amini, said he believed that no great progress had been achieved as a result of the new U.S. proposals.

But Mr. Ayat, a member of the central council of Iran's main political group, the Islamic Republican Party, said some hostages would be freed if the United States acted on some of Iran's conditions for their release.

Predicting further exchanges of messages between Tehran and Washington, Mr. Ayat said: "If the Iranian conditions are not met, the hostages should definitely be tried (as alleged spies). This is the will of the nation."

After Mr. Rajai's speech, the crowd at the rally approved resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, condemning Israeli military action in southern Lebanon, and denouncing the current trip to the Middle East by Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state.

Other resolutions appeared to be critical allusions to Mr. Bani-Sadr. They condemned plots against the clergy and urged that three vacant ministerial posts be filled. Mr. Rajai has denounced Mr. Bani-Sadr for rejecting at least 10 of the premier's nominees for foreign minister.

In his speech, Mr. Rajai appealed to Iranian technocrats to refrain from criticism of the clergy-dominated regime. Challenging them to "announce your program to the premier today," he called for ending the "policy of sowing discord and splitting our revolution ... instead of being destroyers, be creative."

The speech included harsh comments about Western social influence on Islamic Iran — another apparent allusion to Mr. Bani-Sadr and his followers, many of whom were educated in the West. "We never want a society where people like Rockefeller and Onassis are brought up," Mr. Rajai said.

Stressing Iran's policy of independence from the world powers, the premier charged that agents from both East and West were "preventing us from using all our might against Western and Eastern imperialism." He said the government would continue to resist "pressure from the West and plots from the East."

Mr. Rajai also said 1.5 million people had become refugees because of the Gulf war with Iraq and were costing Iran \$85 million to \$145 million a month.

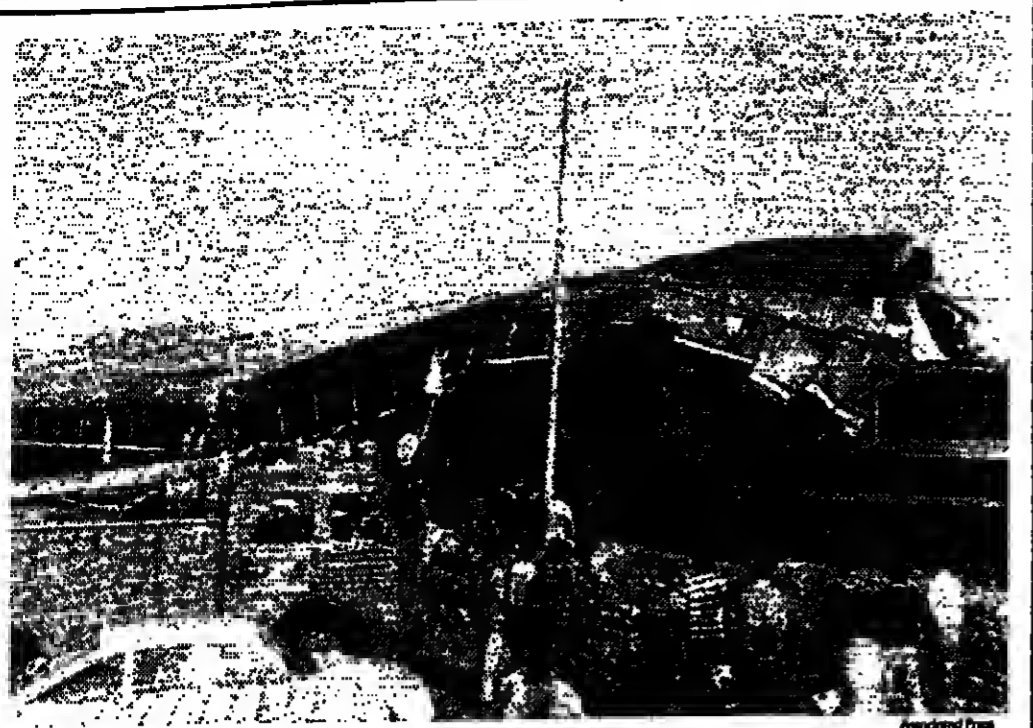
Spokesman John Trattner said he did not wish to imply that the three diplomats physically resisted efforts to oust them from the Foreign Ministry Dec. 23.

The three — Bruce Laingen, Victor Tomseth, and Michael Howland — were moved to an unknown location on Saturday, Mr. Trattner said. The transfer was announced by Pars, the Iranian news agency, and Mr. Trattner said the Tehran government did not inform the United States of the movement.

He said the three Americans resisted the attempt to move them because they did not know who had issued the order for the transfer and they were unsure of their destination.

After they were assured by Iranian officials that the move was authorized, he said, "they acquiesced." They had been held in the Foreign Ministry, apart from the other hostages, since the U.S. Embassy was seized by Islamic militants Nov. 4, 1979.

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CRASH IN SPAIN — Two-coach passenger train is entangled with locomotive with which it collided Monday near Miraflores de la Sierra, 45 kilometers (about 28 miles) north of Madrid. Six persons were killed in the crash and 22 injured, five of whom are in serious condition.

# Data Show Emigration of Soviet Jews Declined Sharply in 1980 From 1979

By Edward Gargan  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union declined sharply in 1980 from 1979, according to figures released here by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Soviet officials relied on increasingly stringent, and apparently arbitrary, rules to curtail emigration. In 1980, 21,471 Jews emigrated via Vienna, a 58-percent decrease from the 51,320 in 1979, said Myrna Shinnbaum, the Jewish group's associate director. The organizing office, which has been compiling figures on Soviet Jewish emigrants since 1971, counts only those who arrive in Vienna, a major transit point.

**Family Reunions**  
"We saw this trend developing back in May of 1979," Miss Shinnbaum said Friday. "The Russians began to institute restrictions on the right to apply for emigration. They began to question the relationship between persons applying and the persons who invited them."

Emigration is generally restricted for all Soviet citizens. The authorities speak of the "reunification of families," usually meaning families torn apart by World War II and its aftermath, and avoid the term "emigration."

Jews, in particular, have been permitted to leave in large numbers since the late 1960s on the grounds that they want to be reunited with relatives, usually in Israel. The Soviet Union therefore requires that would-be Jewish emigrants present an invitation from a relative in Israel. Last September, in a rare public discussion of Soviet policy, an article by Konstantin Zotov, a Moscow emigration official, in the Yiddish monthly *Sovetskiy Heimland*, described the policy as humane. He said anyone who wanted to be reunited with relatives could do so except for those who faced criminal charges or who were required to settle personal affairs, such as debts.

**Begin's Concern**  
Although Soviet bureaucratic procedure assumes that Israel is the destination of virtually all Jewish emigrants, increasing numbers of Jews have preferred to settle

elsewhere, mostly in the United States. Last year, 65 percent of the Jews leaving the Soviet Union, although headed for Israel according to their emigration papers, did not go there.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, expressing concern over the trend, urged U.S. Jewish organizations in 1979 to support the immigration of only those Soviet Jews who had first-degree relatives in the United States.

In addition to the close relationship requirement adopted by Soviet officials, Miss Shinnbaum said, other restrictions were reported in 1980. Young couples usually have to obtain their parents' permission to leave, but in Minsk, according to Miss Shinnbaum, such permission was expected even if the couple "were in their 40s and their parents in their 80s."

She also pointed to a reduction of office hours in some emigration offices, occasionally to as little as one hour a week. Would-be Jewish emigrants staged a three-day hunger strike in November to coincide with the opening of the Madrid conference on human rights and East-West relations. At the conference, Stanislav Kondrashov of the Soviet

# WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## Thailand, Vietnam Trade Protests, Gung

**BANGKOK** — Thailand protested to the United Nations over a half-mile Vietnamese thrust into Thai territory while clash on the border with Vietnamese-occupied Cambodia left four Thai villagers seriously wounded. Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces exchanged gunfire along the border and at least four Thai villagers, including a 3-year-old seriously wounded when a Vietnamese artillery round smashed Thai village 145 miles (232 kilometers) east of Bangkok. The Thai Foreign Ministry sent to the UN its version of fighting in which two Thai soldiers were killed and also protest Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Bangkok. The charge d'affaires, responded in kind with a Vietnamese protest that claimed Thai forces were supporting guerrilla forces resisting the Vietnam occupation of Cambodia.

## Stevens Says China-Taiwan Talks Possible

**TAIPEI** — Senate deputy Republican leader Ted Stevens said Taiwan from China Monday and dropped a hint about a possible logjam between the Chinese and Taiwanese. Sen. Stevens of Alaska, accompanied by Anna Chan Chen into Taipei via Tokyo after two days of talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Qichen, said he was in a dialogue with the government of the Republic of China. "From my personal point of view, sometime a dialogue will be between Peking and Taiwan, but it's up to the participants," Stevens said at an airport news conference. "It's up to you."

## Lee Forms New Cabinet in Singapore

**SINGAPORE** — Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew led a new Cabinet with 15 members, a government statement said. The statement said the prime minister also has advised President S. Rajaratnam to appoint Goh Keng Swee as the first deputy prime minister and S. Rajaratnam as second deputy prime minister. Toh Chuan Chye, minister for health and chairman of the People's Action Party, together with three others, relinquished their ministerial posts. The three are Lim Kim San, Jek Yenn Joo, and Othman Wok. S. Dharmalingam and Howe Yoo Chong remain for foreign affairs and minister for defense, respectively. The new cabinet will be sworn in Tuesday. Mr. Lee led his party to victory in recent elections last month.

## Reagan Meets With Lopez Portillo in Mexico

**EL PASO, Texas** — President-elect Reagan was greeted with mariachi music when he arrived in El Paso Monday for the border with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on a day of problems and common interests. Mr. Reagan arrived from California for a stopover in Coacacoac, before proceeding to Washington to meet with his new Cabinet appointees and transition team. The president-elect, moving to make good on a campaign promise to improve ties with America's neighbors, arranged to meet Portillo in the middle of Cordoba International Bridge, the border town in Mexico.

## Phnom Penh Announces General Election

**BANGKOK** — The Phnom Penh government announced that preparations for general elections were under way in Cambodia. The date of the elections was not announced but it was expected to be held early this year. The official government radio, in Bangkok, said that the government had already begun to citizens the official policy as well as the rules and regulations of the elections. The broadcast also said that an election committee would be set up. A number of non-Communist countries in Asia and in the United States called for United Nations-sponsored elections in Cambodia, a number of which held under the authority of Heng Samrin's Phnom Penh would not be representative.

## Reagan's Economic Policy Set to Be Unveiled Feb

By Edward Cowan  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The economic planning members of President-elect Reagan's administration have set a tentative date of Feb. 3 for him to submit to Congress proposals for far-reaching reductions in federal taxes, spending and regulation of business. It is problematical whether the Reagan team can have those proposals ready just two weeks after inauguration Day, Jan. 20. Differences already exist among Republicans in Congress, and the planning effort is being hampered by delays in recruiting second and third echelon officials to work with the new Cabinet officers. The Republican leaders of the Senate Budget Committee have recommended a long list of budget cuts to Rep. David Stockman, R-Mich., who is director-designate of the Office of Management and Budget. The committee chairman, Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., has been saying for weeks that Congress must approve wide reductions, including some in benefits to individuals, such as Medicare reimbursement, to bring the budget "under control." Republican sources said that Rep. Stockman's planning has further been slowed because Mr. Reagan has not chosen a chairman for his Council of Economic Advisors, leaving the congressman to obtain short-term economic predictions from private forecasters. Rep. Stockman said in an interview that the Reagan economic package would make no attempt to alter the statutory formula that raises various federally financed benefits in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index. The index has been criticized as overstating the rate of inflation. He said the index overstated the increase in the cost of living only when mortgage interest rates were climbing rapidly. Other economic analysis have said that since the rise of home-loan rates was expected to end in a month or two, a change in the price index's composition might remove a moderating force later this year and in 1982. Rep. Stockman has been advised by Rep. Domenici to embrace a strategy of legislating a long list of changes in appropriations and federal benefits in a single, multifaceted budget "reconciliation" bill. **Reserving Judgment** Republican sources close to Rep. Domenici said that Rep. Stockman's initial response was enthusiastic, but a Stockman aide said that the Michigan Republican was reserving judgment. Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., was said to have had a cool if not hostile reaction to Rep. Domenici's advice. Rep. Kemp is the new chairman of the House Republican Conference and is a political ally of Rep. Stockman as well as a leading advocate of the "supply side" school of economics, which promotes cuts in more beneficial than budget. In an interview, Rep was noncommittal on the issue, but he did commit these points: • The new administration should not "spend a dime and energy on a ragtag savings in the 1981 budget, sake of realizing Mr. Reagan's pledge to government spending by some analysts doubt if the fiscal year 1981 achieve such a reduction. Stockman said that the ward crop of the 1981 now headed for \$663 billion Congress adds appropriate make it easier to make cuts. • The Reagan administration would recommend that repeal the "national triplicate" of unemployment insurance, even those having low overall unemployment for extended weeks. The "national trigger" effect in July, extending weeks the basic eligibility for compensation in many states. • A "fully scrubbed" revision of all parts of the budget for the fiscal year which starts Oct. 1, won't ready before the end of February. • The national unemployment rate is not expected to rise later in the spring, "not later, when the Reagan package comes out. With 8 of 13 appropriate enacted by Congress, the for fiscal year 1981 already considerable momentum it is widespread doubt if Reagan can reduce planning effect by 2 percent, or some 10 billion, by Sept. 30. Senate Budget Committee said that among the spent proposed by Rep. Domenici these: • Twenty-two changes forms in the Medicaid care programs with projected of \$1.2 billion in 1983. Many would shift the payments for doctors' services hospital care from the state to the patient. • Saving a projected \$7 billion in 1981 by accounting for federally financed welfare programs and by tough administrative action to deny or reduce it to adults who are found to be using available jobs. • Raising the rent-to-incentive for new occupants of dized housing for low-income families and building fewer rental units, for an estimated saving of \$7.8 billion over years. • Tightening eligibility for stamps, yielding a possible in 1981 of \$1.2 billion.

# Thatcher Loyalists Promoted in Reshuffle

(Continued from Page 1)  
of poison gas warfare in World War I. Notably without support from his own ministry or the rest of the government, Mr. Pym has been urging that the problem of Soviet chemical weapon stockpiles be more seriously considered and debated by Britain and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, including the United States. The Defense Ministry also is faced with the serious problem of how to pay for the Trident and other expensive new weapons systems, war planes and ships while maintaining both British troops on NATO duty in West Germany and Britain's NATO responsibilities for air and sea defense of allied supply lines across the Atlantic.

Speculation has been increasing that Britain might have to abandon or scale down at least one of those commitments. **No Policy Changes** Because Mr. Pym is being moved to another important, if possibly less senior, Cabinet post that would keep him on the public firing line defending Mrs. Thatcher's policies, it could not be determined immediately whether his move reflects any displeasure with him at Defense. A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said only that the changes did not mean any shift in her government's policies. The meaning of the replacement of Norman St John-Stevens as leader of the House of Commons and Angus Maude as paymaster general and government information chief was clearer. Mrs. Thatcher

has been concerned about a dramatic upsurge of discontent with her harsh economic policies, both on her own Conservative backbenchers in Parliament and across the country as reflected in public opinion polls and her own staff's soundings. Mr. Maude, 68, a veteran politician and former journalist, has been blamed by Conservative Party activists, despite his unswerving loyalty to Mrs. Thatcher, for failing "to get the government's message across" forcefully or effectively enough. Mrs. Thatcher herself has become impatient with the media's preoccupation with evidence that she is failing so far to improve Britain's battered economy. Mr. Maude reportedly offered to step aside and is being rewarded for his service with a knighthood.

**SALES NINA RICCI BOUTIQUE**  
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29, avenue George-V  
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from 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

**Australia Awaits Two Sets of Twins Fertilized Outside Women's Womb**  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The first test-tube twins, two sets of them, may be born soon in Australia. They are part of a batch of nine embryos successfully fertilized outside the body and then implanted in the womb during experiments at St. Andrew's Hospital in Melbourne. Dr. Carl Wood, professor of obstetrics at Monash University, and Dr. Alan Trounstein of Queen Victoria Medical Center performed the experiments. In their first 60 attempts they were unable to get the embryo to "take" in the womb. But after developing new techniques this summer, they have been able to impregnate 13 women in 103 attempts since June, according to a report in the British journal *New Scientist*. Some of the embryos have since aborted, but nine pregnancies remain viable and are now 8 to 24 weeks old. The two sets of twins are 10 and 14 weeks old.

# War Policy Becomes Issue In Iranian Political Battle

(Continued from Page 1)  
slogans, demonstrations, street fights, innuendo and rumor. The power struggle has reached the point where Mr. Bani-Sadr sent a supposedly confidential letter a month ago to Ayatollah Khomeini — soon leaked in a matter of almost universal gossip — in which he complained about his clerical rivals and threatened to resign if their power was not curbed.

**'Liberals' Assailed**  
The clergy has responded with direct public attacks on "liberals" and on Mr. Bani-Sadr himself. The catchwords of the struggle are *maktab*, translated as "doctrine," used to mean a pure follower of an Islamic ideal; and "expert," which is used to imply Western education and knowledge and therefore a certain corruption. It is more important to be *maktab* than expert in the current slogan among the Islamic traditionalists, and Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, a fundamentalist not known for his way with a felicitous phrase, has gone so far as to assert that "a *maktab* army is better than a victorious one."

As usual in this revolution, the radicals have pre-empted the verbal ground, leading Mr. Bani-Sadr and his supporters to claim weakly that it is they who are the "real *maktab*."

Sadr's position, and he swiftly reported with a public telegram saying that the clergyman "should visit the front himself before making judgments." On Sunday, Ayatollah Montazeri replied with a sharp message in which he said: "I heard your telegram on TV. How appropriate it would have been if before reaching such judgment, you were to ask about the reason for my concern for the affairs at the front and breaches of repeated promises of a counteroffensive on the enemy, which obviously meant a lack of attention to the high morale of the armed forces."

It was not the only attack Sunday on Mr. Bani-Sadr. Two afternoon Persian-language newspapers, *Kayhan* and *Ettela'at*, carried an open letter signed over two full pages from the Mujaheddin of the Islamic Revolution — a fundamentalist guerrilla group not to be confused with the leftist Mujaheddin Khalq. It alleged that Mr. Bani-Sadr, perhaps unwittingly, was playing into the hands of the United States by spreading discouragement about the revolution, undermining faith in the clergy and Ayatollah Khomeini and isolating the military, which might tempt them into a coup. In addition, it charged, his speeches and writings indicated that all his thoughts "came from the West."

# STOP THE MADNESS IN IRAN

A few days ago they killed Nasrollah Entezam, 75 years old, distinguished Iranian diplomat, President of the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The reason? He once represented the Shah in Washington and Paris!  
Again, a few days ago they shot Simon Farzami, a prominent and brilliant Iranian journalist and writer. The reason? He was a Jew!  
Those are but two names amongst thousands and thousands of others who have fallen victim to the blood-thirsty fury of Khomeini, the irascible and irrational old man of Qom. Those are the two names which bluntly underline the objective pursuit by Khomeini and his henchmen and which is nothing less than to totally eliminate the Iranian elite in order to prevent any rebuilding of a modern Iran.  
Taking advantage of the astonishing silence of the international press and the incredible leniency of the world community toward their criminal deeds, the usurpers of Iran unleash each passing day more violence and destruction. Countless innocent victims fall before their bullets and they have become so numerous that no one bothers to publish their names any longer.  
The usurpers of Iran are leading the entire nation to the scaffold and one wonders where are now those champions of human rights who were once so eager to criticize the regime of the Shah. What has happened to the defenders of human rights and justice?  
Have the press and the media sunk so low as to lose now their sense of professional solidarity when they neglect to protest the agony and death of one of their own prominent colleagues?  
Has Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations, forgotten his most elementary duty when he keeps silent the death due to ill-treatment in jail of the former President of the General Assembly? Is he so much afraid of Mr. Rajai, so-called Prime Minister of Iran and detainer of hostages, whom he welcomed with open arms at the United Nations just a few weeks ago?  
Is the free world so much frightened by the white rages of Khomeini and his clique that it shies to condemn the barbarity reigning over Iran?  
Will the murders and executions committed in the name of the parody of religion and justice be allowed to continue?  
Is the government which officially creates a Minister and Department in charge of hostages going to be still further excused? Is the government which demands ransom and practices gangsterism on a national and international scale still going to be allowed to exist? Will the world community still keep within its midst a government which has trampled upon all known principles of human rights in flagrant violation of international law and most elementary standards of conduct?  
Will the executioners of Tehran, taking advantage of the conciliatory attitude of the Western world, still be allowed to keep 52 innocent diplomats in jail and keep hostage the world as well as the Iranian people?  
The time has come to awake to the realities of the situation; conciliatory attitudes have in no way alleviated the plight of the hostages, they have in no way diminished the will of Khomeini and his gang to erase from the surface of the earth all traces of Western civilization in order to replace it with their own brand of medieval barbarity and tyranny.  
It is high time to stop now the destructive schemes of the mad man of Qom before his cancer spreads everywhere.

ACHRAF PAHLAVI  
12 Avenue Montaigne,  
Paris 75008, France

**At the Front**  
Mr. Bani-Sadr spends nearly all his time at the front now, building links with the military and being photographed. He meets constantly with his defense council, and when he gives a news conference, it is in the military headquarters. In what may be one of the key decisions in the campaign, he ordered the release of hundreds of pilots and other air force officers — jailed in an alleged coup attempt — to join the battle to hold off the Iraqis.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's new role as war hero has engendered the fundamentalist clergy, who have rankled at Iran's surprising resistance to Islamic virtue and who fear that a resurgent military may plot against them. The battle against Iraq is being fought not only by the regular military but by the Revolutionary Guard, an armed force loyal to the Islamic clergy. The guardsmen's passionate desire for martyrdom leads them to fight with a ferocity that is sometimes as unerving to friend as to foe. Some regulars are reluctant to serve with the guardsmen, who, for example, are said to spoil ambulances by jumping up and running at tanks shouting "God is great!" Thus, there are highly political overtones to a set of bills in the Majlis (parliament) calling for the Revolutionary Guard to be equipped with heavy weapons and to have the pick of draftees. The new clerical campaign against Mr. Bani-Sadr came fully into the open last Friday when, in addition to a number of attacks, yelled and otherwise, at public prayer sessions, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the putative successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, demanded to know why the army had not been allowed to attack.

## Nkomo Assails Zimbabwe Deal To Buy 5 Papers

From Agency Dispatches  
SALISBURY — Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, head of the minority Patriotic Front party in Zimbabwe's government coalition, Monday condemned the government's takeover of the independent press. The black majority government announced Saturday that it has signed a contract to pay \$4 million to the South African Argus group to buy the controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd., publishers of the nation's major newspapers. The government already controls radio, television and the country's only news agency. "It is a complete tragedy that the government has taken such a step," Mr. Nkomo told the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, one of the five newspapers involved. He said it was "probably my last free statement through our news media."

## 17th Cholera Victim

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's cholera outbreak has taken its 17th victim, a 55-year-old man who died over the weekend in Natal's Hospital, the Department of Health announced Monday. The Associated Press



Food Is Scanty, Punishment Often Brutal

A Look Inside China's Harsh Labor Camps

This is the last of five articles.

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

PEKING — Despite a recent effort to create a fair legal system and prevent the arbitrary persecutions of the Cultural Revolution era, China still operates a vast network of labor reform camps populated by hundreds of thousands of prisoners.

This conclusion emerges from interviews with several dozen former inmates in the camps, who piece together a portrait of a system in which the daily work routine is hard, food is scanty, and punishment is often brutal.

A few months ago, a 70-year-old former Protestant minister was released from a labor camp near the city of Datong in Shanxi province in northern China. He had worked there in a coal mine, along with 10,000 other prisoners, scraping up chunks of black rock with his bare hands for 23 years.

He had been sentenced to what is called "reform through labor," or *laodong gaizao*.

He had been accused, the man said recently, of being an American spy. He had gone to divinity school in the United States, and then in 1949, after the triumph of the Communists, he had returned to China. When he was convicted in 1957, two agents of the Public Security Bureau, or police, said there was no need for them to prove the charge. They said that he had been given his orders in the United States and that they could not go there to produce the evidence.

Daily Quota

The prisoners in his camp worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., seven days a week, with a day off every two weeks, the minister said. "If you didn't meet your daily quota of coal, measured by baskets filled, they charged you with having a bad attitude and cut your food ration or might eventually put you in solitary confinement," he said.

The normal diet was one steamed bun, made from coarse corn flour, for breakfast, a watery soup or gruel for lunch, and another steamed bun for dinner. He received meat only twice a month, and the small pieces were usually just chunks of fat. "But we de-

voured them happily because it was the only oil we got," he said.

When the former minister's son went to pick him up at the camp, he was too weak to travel on his own — he brought his father a present that is a luxury in China: a wristwatch.

"But he wouldn't wear it," the son said. "When he tried it on, he said it reminded him of the handcuffs he had to wear much of the time."

It is impossible to calculate the exact number of inmates in labor reform camps; estimates by former convicts vary from several hundred thousand to a million.

The government itself refuses to discuss the subject. Repeated requests for interviews with the information department of the Foreign Ministry, the Peking city government, the Public Security Ministry and the Justice Ministry were all turned down. An official of the Justice Ministry, which is in charge of the court system, said his office had nothing to do with labor reform and that it was handled entirely by the police.

Sentenced by Police

In labor camps, like the minister, apparently are not tried at all but merely sentenced by the police. This is contrary to a criminal code adopted recently.

China also has regular jails and a variety of detention centers for people not yet convicted. But the Communist Party paper, *People's Daily*, once reported that more than 80 percent of all prisoners are assigned to the labor camps.

The use of physical punishment varies from camp to camp, ex-prisoners report. A radio broadcast from Jilin province in the northeast recently disclosed three instances in which inmates in a "forced labor team" were beaten to death or seriously injured.

Technically the prisoners in labor reform camps are divided into different categories: ordinary criminals sentenced to straight jail terms; those sent for reform through labor; and others given "re-education through labor," a milder noncriminal sanction that carries a limit of three or four years. Some are juvenile delinquents. But in practice, former in-

mates say, the different groups are often lumped together.

It is also difficult to distinguish political prisoners. Almost every convict, whether a murderer or dissident, is labeled a counterrevolutionary, and Peking insists that it does not hold anyone strictly as a political prisoner.

Each city and province maintains its own camp or set of camps. The Peking Public Security Bureau has a labor farm east of the city called the Clear River Farm, with about 20,000 prisoners, and labor reform factories in the suburbs known as the New Capital Foundry, New Capital Tile and Brick Works, New Capital Steel Working Plant and New Capital Rubber Plant.

In Remote Areas

In addition, some of the biggest camps have been established in sparsely populated, and rugged frontier regions. As in their Soviet equivalents, the prisoners are put to work building roads and railroads, clearing forests and swamps or laboring in mines.

One of these camps, known for its location on Khanka Lake in the far northeast on the Soviet border, held 40,000 inmates before the brief border war with the Soviet Union in 1969, according to Chinese who were there. One of the prisoners was Ding Ling, the country's leading woman writer and a veteran Communist.

After Peking's split with Moscow, the government shifted a number of these camps to other parts of the country, "because they were afraid the prisoners were a security risk," according to an engineer who was once an inmate. His camp was originally in the mountains of Ningxia region near the border with Outer Mongolia. All the prisoners and guards came from the city of Tianjin, 800 miles to the east, and were under the city's jurisdiction.

U.K. Police Hunt Vivisection Foes

LONDON — Police in the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge have launched a combined hunt for anti-vivisection supporters who daubed the homes of leading scientists and doctors with paint over the weekend.

A group calling itself the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the vandalism in a telephone call to Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association. One of the victims was Sir Richard Doll, the warden of Queen's College, Oxford, and one of the world's leading cancer experts. The anti-vivisectionists splashed the words "vivisection is murder" over the front of his home, causing about £200 (\$480) worth of damage.

"You could always tell who they were by their eyes," the man said. "You got the feeling they didn't have any confidence left. When they talked with you, they always bowed their heads."

Confessions, Chinese Style: 'Read This Sentence Sadly'

New York Times Service

PEKING — "To get you to confess, they don't use physical torture; I could have stood it better that way," said a former Red Guard of his experiences in a labor reform camp. "It was all mental pressure."

His comments on his two years in the camp, in a rural part of Jiangsu province in central China, offer an unusual insight into the treatment of convicts and how prisoners could be made to confess almost anything.

The incident occurred in the early 1970s, but similar methods are still used by the Public Security Bureau, or police, according to other former inmates. The same methods may have been applied to some of the defendants in the current trial of 10 prominent former Communist Party and army leaders.

The former prisoner, now 34, was accused of being a member of an ultraradical group that took over the Foreign Ministry and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission during the Cultural Revolution.

The police accused him of acting on the orders of Lin Biao, the former defense minister who is said to have died in a plane crash in Mongolia in 1971 after trying to assassinate Mao. The police evidently hoped to get evidence that could be used against Lin.

Interrogation Sessions

The man was interrogated for much of his two years in the camp, from 8 a.m. to noon, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and again from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

"They would always stop so they could eat lunch and dinner," he said.

After the questioning, he was asked to write confessions. "They were never satisfied," he said. "They wanted to squeeze things out of me that never happened. But you couldn't deny things. They insisted."

When he balked at furnishing their version of events, the guards would take him before a "struggle session." Several dozen other prisoners would be seated around him, and he had to bow his head.

"First you had to do a rehearsal," the former prisoner said. "They made you memorize a text they had written out for you. They would say, 'Read this sentence sadly.' In some places they added the word 'pause.' That was so the masses could yell at you."

"Once I couldn't remember what came next. They said I was trying to cover up. Actually, I just forgot. Eventually they gave me the paper so I could read it."

When the man was finally released, they never told him why. "They said, 'You are an enemy of the people, but your attitude is good,'" he said.

—FOX BUTTERFIELD

Malaysia Discloses the Surrender Of Top Communist Party Leader

KUALA LUMPUR — One of the top leaders of Malaysia's outlawed Communist Party has surrendered to authorities, the government announced Monday.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement said that Musa Bin Ahmad and his wife, Zainab Binti Mahmood, surrendered last November. It said that word of their surrender was withheld for security reasons

and that the former guerrilla leader was scheduled to appear on national television Tuesday to explain how and why he surrendered.

In accordance with government policy regarding insurgents who surrender peacefully, Mr. Musa is not expected to be prosecuted.

Diplomats here said that Mr. Musa's surrender appeared to be a major blow to the pro-Peking Communist Party because he was the party chairman as well as a Moslem, Malaysia is predominantly Moslem, with Chinese and Indian minorities. Most of the guerrillas are Chinese but the Communist Party often pointed to Mr. Musa to show that Moslems also hold top posts in the underground.

There are an estimated 3,000 Communist guerrillas in southern Thailand — largely under the leadership of party secretary-general Chin Peng, who is believed to be in China. They have been staging raids against government installations from jungle camps along the Thai-Malaysian border.

Attacks on Jews in subways, raids on Jewish homes and shots fired at the walls of Jewish establishments were among the incidents cited by Mr. Chevènement.

PARIS — Jean-Pierre Chevènement, a leading French Socialist deputy, has accused the government of inaction over 43 acts of violence, most of them aimed at Jews, since a bomb attack on a Paris synagogue in October.

Attacks on Jews in subways, raids on Jewish homes and shots fired at the walls of Jewish establishments were among the incidents cited by Mr. Chevènement.

Chun Said to Try to Soften Image

S. Korean CIA Renamed Functions Stay the Same

By Henry Scott Stokes  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which was founded in 1961 and used by President Park Chung Hee for political repression until his murder by the agency's head, has been renamed the Agency for National Security Planning by President Chun Doo Hwan.

"Despite the change in name, the NSP will continue to carry out such jobs undertaken hitherto by the KCIA," according to The Korea Herald, an English-language daily in Seoul. The Korean authorities were quoted by newspapers as admitting that the old agency was guilty of "absurdities and irrational practices."

The original mission of the agency was to counter North Korean attempts to subvert South Korea; it was modeled on the U.S. CIA by its creator, Kim Jong Pil, an army colonel who later served as premier under Park.

It quickly involved itself in domestic affairs. Mr. Kim built a "hidden mountain" of supporters in the agency, informed Koreans say, to act as a personal political buttress that was dismantled by Gen. Chun after he took control of the agency in April last year.

Gen. Chun's intention, diplomats here and in Seoul believe, is to improve the image of his administration as a prelude to ending martial law and to indirect presidential elections in which he is expected to be elected to a seven-year term.

Chun's Options

"Chun does not want to relations with the United States under the Reagan administration by a move in flat defiance of Washington's known wish: Japanese source said.

Gen. Chun has these options: to improve the image of his administration as a prelude to ending martial law and to indirect presidential elections in which he is expected to be elected to a seven-year term.

The Supreme Court turn the case back to lower which would be civilian trial law ends.

The authorities could Mr. Kim to leave the court live overseas.

Gen. Chun could let case drag on unresolved for months until the militia whether anti-government demonstrations erupt spring, the traditional student unrest in South Korea.

In other steps to soften his image at home and abroad, the president released some political prisoners last month and revoked the Anti-Communist Law, which had been used to jail dissidents.

But Gen. Chun is likely to keep tight control of South Korea, even when martial law ends, through military intelligence, through a new law that concentrates the power of news organizations for ease of manipulation and through the new national security agency, which is responsible for loosely defined internal security and investigation of those involved in treason, according to the government press.

Moves toward liberalization are believed to be opposed by army officers, who maintain that North Korea is ready to exploit any unrest in South Korea.

But the president is said by Japanese and foreign diplomatic sources here to have persuaded senior generals, whose support for his government is considered indispensable, to accept more than token or symbolic concessions to American pressure on him to prepare for a return to what Gen. Chun calls a "new era of democracy in South Korea."

Kim Case

By far the most important concession was to slow the prosecution of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader condemned to death on sedition charges by court-martial last autumn, according to the sources. It had been expected that Mr. Kim's appeal to the Supreme

Commenting on recent, tense riots in central Java, at least eight persons were killed. Mr. Suharto said, "What pretext may be the one which had a smack of it... could not be tolerated. He also said his gov would allocate \$129 million for next year's election.

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International Restaurant Guide

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## War of State Departments

Four years ago, Hamilton Jordan warned airily that his boss would court failure if he wound up appointing a Cyrus Vance as secretary of state and a Zbigniew Brzezinski as national security adviser. Both men of course were appointed — and Mr. Jordan turned out to be righter than he knew. What can be called the War of the State Departments has erupted even before President Carter steps down.

Mr. Jordan's original warning was prompted by the Carterite brand of populism. The Georgia newcomers were wary about turning to Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski because both were eminent insiders in the foreign policy establishment. But it was not their eminence that led to conflict; it was Mr. Carter's unsure oscillation between them as each argued contrary views to a confused public.

That is the nub of an angry Playboy article by Hodding Carter on the policy lapses of the outgoing administration. As the State Department spokesman until Mr. Vance's resignation last spring, Hodding Carter speaks as a partisan. And so, plainly, does Donald McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who now weighs in with similar criticisms of the inflated role of the national security adviser. But there is nothing petty or self-serving in the larger point both make.

As Mr. McHenry says, "You can have only one secretary of state." If it frequently seemed otherwise during the Carter years, the president himself was partly to blame. He encouraged Mr. Brzezinski to speak out frequently and forcibly on major issues.

Mr. Vance's own diffidence about going public only magnified the confusion about the national security adviser's authority. The disarray was not dispelled by Mr. Carter's insistence that Mr. Vance and Edmund

Muskie, his successor, were really the principal voices on foreign affairs.

What is at issue is not the existence of the job of national security adviser but the visibility it has acquired. Foreign policy has long since ceased to be the realm mainly of the State Department; as often as not, the Pentagon, Treasury, CIA, Agriculture Department — indeed much of the government — is deeply involved. No president can bridge all the internal interests without his own foreign affairs staff.

But it is quite another matter when the national security adviser employs his own press secretary, gives public interviews as well as frequent off-the-record briefings and himself receives foreign emissaries — the four "should not" recently propounded by a rueful Mr. Muskie.

Consider the expert testimony of Henry Kissinger, who has held both jobs. He recalls in his memoirs: "Though I did not think so at the time, I have become convinced that a president should make the secretary of state his principal adviser and use the national security adviser primarily as a senior administrator and coordinator. If the security adviser becomes active in the development and articulation of policy he must inevitably diminish the secretary of state. If the president does not have confidence in his secretary of state he should replace him, not supervise him with a personal aide."

That also seems to be the view of the incoming Reagan team. Richard V. Allen says he will keep a low profile when he takes over the security adviser's job — an inclination that is sure to be encouraged by Gen. Alexander Haig, the secretary of state-designate. In fashioning foreign policy, the new president will need extra eyes, ears and hands at the White House. He does not need an extra voice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Here Comes the 97th

What should people expect of the new Congress that came to Washington on Monday? We don't mean that by way of introducing a wish list of legislation or a stern instruction as to what the 97th must do. Right now the more interesting question to us is how the reconstituted Congress, with its reversed majority and minority in the Senate and its anxious, even antsy House Democratic majority gravely worried about 1982, will approach its business.

More mention of the Senate Democrats these days calls to mind a row of chin-on-fist Rodin figures, all of course called The Thinker. But we suspect those ostensibly "rethinking" Democrats we have been hearing so much about are going to have to give some early and careful thought to their opposition role. It is one with which they are unfamiliar and, some would say, for which they are temperamentally breathtakingly unsuited. The tension on their side of the aisle (and, in a way, within the Democratic majority in the House as well) is likely to be between the headstrong, fight-everything, obstruct-whenever-you-can folks and those (soon to be called "sell-outs") who will be arguing the old Lyndon Johnson line about restraint and being seen to be helping the administration govern. The test for the Democrats will be behaving as a tough and responsible opposition that knows when and how to fight — as distinct from behaving as if the elections of 1980 had not occurred at all.

The Republicans promise to be more interesting to watch, at least from a clinical point of view. They — especially Senate Republicans — have more competing roles and loyalties and interests to accommodate. There are the claims of Congress versus those of the executive branch: How much and for how long will your basic Republican legislator identify with the purposes of the Republican administration — and at what point might he feel more loyalty to the claims of Congress as an investigating or revenue-raising or appointee-confirming institution? Is party loyalty enough to keep him faithful to Ronald Reagan's wishes and needs? And what about

the claims on him of his constituency? What does he do when Mr. Reagan backs off some of the harsher or less practical items of campaign dogma?

It is a classic self-indulgence among those whose ideas did not prevail in an election to explain that the people who got elected have no mandate to do any of the things they said they would do. We will desist from that one, but cannot keep from adding that a big burst of legislative activity on the constitutional amendment and repeal-of-civil-rights-statutes front, promised by some, would be a self-defeating and self-destructive way for the legislators to begin. It would, among other things, engage every ugly and combative emotion from the start, and also probably make it harder for the new divided Congress to gain the internal cooperation required to deal with the big one — the economy — that will be its greatest challenge. Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland and Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah, Republicans who disagree on many things, had it right Sunday when they concurred on this during a joint appearance on television: "The big job before the country," Mr. Mathias said, "is to get the economy back on its feet, and I think that's what we ought to concentrate on. I don't think we ought to bog down in what are really peripheral issues." Mr. Hatch, while professing an intense concern for some of those issues that Mr. Mathias would just as soon see go away, did add this: "... until we solve these economic problems, and I think they have to be attacked intelligently and quickly, I don't see how we're going to be able to get into what I think Sen. Mathias has aptly characterized as a lot of peripheral issues."

Perhaps the key thing to watch in relation to the Congress that assembled Monday is how well its two parties are able to resist temptation — the Democrats to snipe away blindly and indiscriminately and recklessly and the Republicans to bog down in issues that divert them from the main business of economic restoration they were elected to effect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Changes in China

When a top politician in the West is given the old leave-ho, that is a major event and celebrated or condemned or any way reported as such. In China, though, the departure of Hua Guofeng from the chairmanship of the Communist Party was signaled, ever so discreetly, by his not being asked to tea in the party's get-together on New Year's Day.

It is tempting for us to dismiss this sort of behavior as something belonging to a different world. Yet it is perhaps a rather important indication of how the elaborate cour-

tesies of old China are reasserting themselves, and in a most heartening way.

The Communist revolution in China, as elsewhere, was supposed to be a complete break with the past. In practice, the old established ways of pre-Maoist China seem to be making the most remarkable and rapid comeback. All the evidence at present points towards China, spurred on by its enmity towards the Soviet Union, becoming considerably more flexible, more capitalist and maybe, in the long run, more free. Long may the trend continue.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

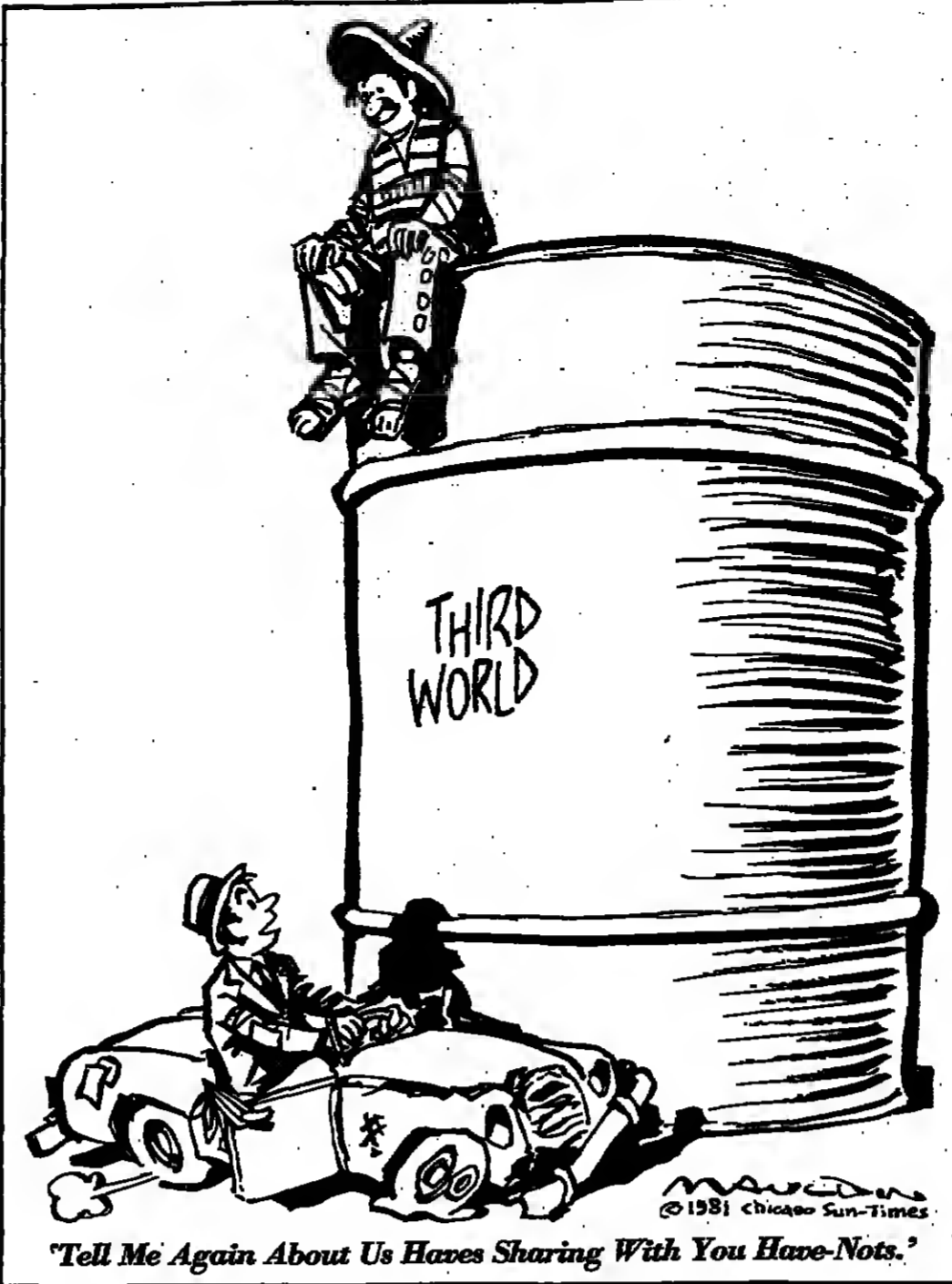
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 6, 1906

WASHINGTON — Much criticism has been caused by the manner in which Mrs. Minor Morris was ejected yesterday from the White House grounds as a result of her efforts to see the president about the removal of her husband from the War Department. The removal was caused by Rep. Hall of Iowa, a brother of Mrs. Morris, from whom she has been estranged on account of a row over family property. Mrs. Morris is said to have been an annoyance to relatives for years. Nevertheless, this is considered an inadequate excuse for the treatment. Assistant Secretary Barnes ordered her removal to the House of Detention on a charge of disorderly conduct, but subsequently Mrs. Morris was released.

Fifty Years Ago  
January 6, 1931

TORONTO — A movement has been started to solve Canada's oldest problem. Racial division has been emphasized by a cleavage in language ever since the Quebec Act held the French loyal to the British crown in the days of the American Revolution at the price of making Canada a land of bilingualism. The movement has come from the quarter surest of success — the French Canadians, who, surrounded by English-speaking Canadians and Americans, have hung tensively to their mother tongue, almost to the exclusion of even teaching English. Fanned by anti-French agitation, English-speaking Canada has blocked efforts to make Canada harmoniously bilingual by the teaching of French.



## Politics of Terror

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The most obvious difference between terrorism in Italy and terrorism in Iran is that in Italy the Red Brigades are trying to destroy the power of government, while factions in the Tehran government are trying to consolidate power by holding hostages. In both cases, however, the primary purpose of the crimes is to affect internal politics. Revenge and bargaining for the status of prisoners or for billions of dollars are only secondary points.

That is why it is so difficult to deal with these situations. The point is rightly made that giving in or paying ransom will only whet appetites. But since the aim of the terrorists is to achieve something far beyond their actual reach, beyond the capacity of those who care about the victims to provide, there just isn't any basis for a deal, not even in surrender.

The murder of Enrico Galvagni, the police general in Italy, seems to be linked to information given by the kidnapped judge, Giovanni D'Urso. Both men have been important figures in Italy's anti-terrorist campaign. Now, the Red Brigade kidnapers say they are not interested in negotiating for Mr. D'Urso's release. Whatever the Rome government might have offered, the Brigades apparently do not want to risk revealing how many critical secrets they have already learned and may use for further attacks.

It's not a matter of trying to defend their jailed comrades, a terrorist communique said, "but of striking blows 10 times harder and more terrible in the ranks of the enemy."

But "the enemy" in this case is the Italian state, Italian society itself. It cannot be brought down by the small groups involved, however heinous their behavior, so long as they lack at least the passive support of large numbers of people — and it is now clear they have no chance of winning it. The most they can hope to provoke is disgust for ineffective authority, but that will not bring the revolutionary collapse they seek.

In Iran, the revolution has already taken place and the issue is who will wind up in control. U.S. hostages are not the stakes in this fight, as among Iranians, but the means.

There were signs from the beginning that seizure of the U.S. Embassy in November, 1979, had very little to do with the admission of the late shah to a hospital in the

United States. It came almost immediately after then Premier Mehdi Bazargan and then Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi returned to Tehran from a meeting with National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Algiers. Mr. Brzezinski had told the Iranians that the United States had nothing against nationalism and religion as such, and therefore was prepared to seek conciliation with the new regime.

### More Evidence

A book on the history of U.S. relations with Iran now provides a good deal more evidence that the motive for the embassy takeover was precisely to prevent any such improvement of relations and to bring down the Bazargan-Yazdi government. In his study entitled "Paved With Good Intentions," Barry Rubin, a Georgetown University expert on the Middle East, quotes Dr. Hadi Modarresi, described as a "leading clergyman close to Khomeini":

"We wish and we welcome military aggression against us because it strengthens the revolution and rallies the masses around it," Mr. Modarresi said in a radio interview. He added that the U.S. Embassy was seized to challenge the international order and build the struggle against counter-revolution. Mr. Rubin explains that the mullahs had risen in Iran only to lose power to temporary allies, and they did not intend to be squeezed out again.

So it has not been in the hostage-takers' interest either to release or to kill their victims, since either move would have ended the value of the crisis in domestic infighting.

Now, particularly after the destruction of the Iran-Iraq war, it would be in the interest of other Iranian factions to revoke the incident, which continues to isolate the regime. But these lay factions, not necessarily moderate, have not yet been able to gain the upper hand. The swirl of revolution so far has made it unlikely that any of the competing groups will succeed in consolidating power so long as Khomeini is doing his intricate balancing act among the rivals who enshrine him.

There is simply no way, with dollars in hand, that the United States can now settle this battle among Iranian revolutionaries, Bilious, and the offer of "nonintervention" itself, is in fact a kind of political intervention without assurance of results.

If Tehran accepts the release of its blocked assets in return for the release of the hostages, it will be a face-saving way out of its own dilemma. If Tehran refuses, it must be accepted, however bitterly, that the United States can do nothing but wait for the Iranians to settle their own disputes, for no sacrifice of money, men or moral principle would advance the U.S. cause.

In Italy and in Iran, desperate people are trying to use the lives of others for political ambitions they can only dream of achieving through widespread panic and instability. There is no way to bargain with them. The only answer is continued, firm protection of social stability and international order.

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## Put Your Dreams Away

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Dec. 12, 1980, the day after he was designated by President-elect Reagan to be the next attorney general of the United States, William French Smith went to the 65th birthday party of a man that Newsweek magazine reports is the subject of a federal grand jury investigation in New York.

The future head of our Justice Department joined 200 other guests to honor Frank Sinatra, whose lifelong gangland friendships have become part of his own legend. Mr. Sinatra took a trip to Cuba in 1947 to see Lucky Luciano; he was seen often in the '60s with "Joe Fish," Al Capone's cousin; he extended hospitality to Momo Salvatore (Sam) Giancana, head of the Chicago mob, that caused the Nevada gambling authorities to revoke his license to own a piece of a Las Vegas hotel-casino.

It was bad enough that Ronald Reagan turned to Mr. Sinatra for fund-raising help during the campaign; bad enough that he attended a Sinatra anniversary party last summer, bad enough that he selected Mr. Sinatra to organize entertainment for the inaugural gala on Jan. 19.

But the involvement of the designated attorney general in the rehabilitation of the reputation of a man obviously proud to be close to notorious hoodlums is the first deliberate affront to propriety of the Reagan administration.

The attorney general is responsible for the enforcement of federal law. In the records of the Department of Justice, which Mr. Smith will head, is file after file on Mr. Sinatra's liaison with mobsters, along with a vivid account of the first time the singer tried to curry favor with a president-elect.

That episode, lest we forget in the euphoria of inaugural gales, began with Mr. Sinatra's introduction of President-elect Kennedy to Judith Campbell Exner. After that relationship was firmly established, testified Mrs. Exner, Mr. Sinatra introduced her to Sam Giancana, and an unprecedented dual af-

## Mexican Trade-Off In Reagan's Trip?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Internal pressures oblige presidents of Mexico to spit in the eye of Uncle Sam. So the friendliness symbolized by President-elect Reagan's visit to President Lopez Portillo in Juarez is not to be dismissed.

Within the context of more personal harmony at the top, there is a possibility for a distinct improvement in the substance of Mexican-U.S. dealings. In return for an accommodating U.S. stand on the issues of immigration, energy and trade, Mr. Reagan can fairly ask Mr. Lopez Portillo for a discreet lowering of Mexican support for radical forces now surging in Central America.

By tradition, Mexico is a revolutionary country. Its history features revolts against Spain, France, the Catholic Church and Yankee imperialism. Such wreckers of order as Benito Juarez, Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa fill the national pantheon. Main streets in the capital bear names like Avenida del Revolucion and Avenida de los Insurgentes. The ruling political force — the source of all power in the country indeed — is the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

Inequality In fact, Mexico is a land marked by dramatic inequality. About 10 percent of the population earns about 40 percent of the income. The booming mills of Monterrey and the gleaming skyscrapers of Mexico City abut abysmal slums that are themselves huge improvements over horrendous rural poverty. The PRI sustains all these manifold injustices by control — thanks to not little bribery — of the presidency, the congress, the regional governorships and the chief organizations for workers and peasants.

The tension between tradition and reality is squared by a systematically anti-U.S. ideology. The evils of U.S. business, U.S. militarism and U.S. culture are not only sedulously propagated by the Mexican Left, they are the coin of the realm — a set of beliefs common to leading figures in politics, business, the universities and the media.

LP, as Mr. Lopez Portillo is known familiarly, has been more prone to those views than most of his predecessors. He has repeatedly had rough words for President Carter personally. He has driven hard bargains on sales of oil and gas, and been sticky about arrangements for immigration. He has demanded access to U.S. markets without freeing Mexican restrictions on trade.

On top of that, these past four years have witnessed a change by the two countries in their approach

to hemispheric affairs. Prior Carter and LP, the United States was notorious for sustaining rupt, right-wing govern while Mexico took a posi political neutrality.

Mr. Carter tried to force more progressive regimes Caribbean and Central A When the United States leftwards, LP displaced M the same direction. He has warm backer of Fidel Cas sponsor of leftist mover Nicaragua, Guatemala and vador.

Mr. Reagan clearly wan it back together with Mex heavy courtship of the I vote in Texas and Californ gauge of that intent. An though the wording was u lent itself to Mexican fe U.S. energy grab — was possal, on announcing his cy in November, 1979, for American accord with Car Mexico. Still a third is the in Juarez with LP.

### Tilting

In moving toward harm Mexico, Mr. Reagan i some notable assets. As a big oil, he is prepared — Carter was not — to have States pay top dollar f can oil and gas. As a fier growers, and with slim ti bor, Mr. Reagan can open job market to Mexican. As a free marketer, he op strictions on Mexican exp

Identifying the trade-off tilt toward Mexico come Mr. Reagan does not s feeling of the Carter ad tion that amends have to to Fidel Castro. He does lyrical about "progressive" in Central America. If any favors making life hardy Castro and his allies, whi ing by the traditional frier United States.

### Subtle Point

Mexico, for its part, h terest in promoting rev Central America. With it States giving up prom "progressive" forces, the authorities no longer hav those forces explicitly they stand to the left of ton.

So if Mr. Reagan i point subtly, if he conce substance rather than the feasible that Mexico will its traditional neutral hemispheric affairs. Sucr particularly if carried o rule of LP's successor, w the interest of both t States and Mexico in a r neighborhood.

©1981, Los Angeles T.

fair was conducted with a president and a mob leader.

When FBI wiretaps showed a Mafia moll to be talking to the president several times a week, J. Edgar Hoover went to the Oval Office and put a stop to the affair. Attorney General Robert Kennedy must have seen the Sinatra file; he canceled the plans for the president to stay at a Palm Springs guest house Sinatra had renovated for him. Instead President Kennedy stayed with Bing Crosby. The insulted Mr. Sinatra, who cultivated Spiro Agnew in the 1970s, had to wait until the 1980s to again demonstrate close White House ties.

### Castro Plot

In the meantime, Giancana and his associate, Johnny Roselli, were retained by the CIA to assist in the overthrow of Fidel Castro. Soon after that plot fizzled, Roselli spotted Giancana at the Cal-Neva Lodge in Nevada as Mr. Sinatra's guest, and revoked the singer's license. (According to New York Times reporter Robert Lindsey, (HIT, Jan. 3-4) Mafia informer "Jimmy the Weasel" Frattanno is expected to assert in a forthcoming book that Mr. Sinatra was Giancana's "front" in that investment.) When the Senate began to learn the sordid story in the mid-1970s, Giancana and Roselli were murdered before they could testify.

Today, Mr. Sinatra is again trying to use his friendship with high officials to buy the respectability that will get him a license to operate in the hotel-casino world. He has given Mr. Reagan's name as a reference in his latest Nevada application, and could point to the next attorney general's presence at his party as evidence that he is respected by the law.

At confirmation hearings for Mr. Smith, the Senate Judiciary Committee is duty-bound to request that FBI Director William Webster provide the committee and the nominee with a current analysis of the Sinatra file. Then to a few questions:

• Was Mr. Smith aware of the

gangland associations of the file? Was he aware of ports of the criminal inv in the looting of a We N.Y., theater operation, v Sinatra performed? Does it proper for the nation's officer to attend a functioning that man?

• When the Nevada Control Board checks I tra's reference by writing Reagan, how will Mr. S get that the president. With a cheery endorseme with an FBI summary? Sinatra intermediary as Reagan associate for help vada politicians? Who v that Mr. Sinatra delay his submission until after the rat?

"Old Blue Eyes" is not for a Sears Roebuck credit a Reagan spokesman dously suggested — such a offers a claim to legit clean bill of health to begi late at long last with one enterprises that genera sums of hard-to-trace ca not easy gettin' green.)

Let birthday-party-goer review the FBI's Sinatra fi let him tell the Senate to tent he thinks it proper for of mobsters to profit from chum of the chief executi the man who runs the Dep of Justice.

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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney  
Chairman

Katharine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A. (incorporated in the U.S.A.)  
Paris No 72 B 212, 759 181, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92501 Neuilly-  
sur-Seine, Tel. 96-22-44 Telex: 621718 Herald, Paris Cable: Herald,  
Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Taylor, U.S. Subscriptions,  
price \$255 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Beach, Cal.  
N.Y. 11181 © 1981 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.  
Constitutional Postage No. 24, 251.

General Manager, Asia: Alexander Leung, 25,31 Henderson Road, Room  
1901, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-29 24 1974. Telex: 6178 HTRDZK.

1979

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Jepi in 1981

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Boring Clams Are Not at All Dull

ALL ALONG a beach on the southern coast of England, below the famous white cliffs, and...

The natives of the island of Chiloe, off Chile, consider their local boring clam, Pholad chilensis, such a delicacy that they gather them even if they have to use pickaxes or iron bars to get at them.

Beer - An Outpost of Pub-Brewed Lager Makes Its Own in the Basement...

By Fred Ferreri New York Times Service LONDON — If you are a beer fancier and you find yourself in London, you ought to take a tip to Southwark on the south bank of the Thames, to the Goose & Firkin, one of this city's crusading outposts of home-brewed lager.

In July, 1979, the Goose & Firkin, a free house that had resisted efforts of several large breweries to buy it, became the first pub in London "for several decades," according to Bruce, to brew its own beer on the premises.

Here you will find "Dog's Bitter" and "Bishop's Finger," "Border Brown" and "Market Porter" and, of course, "Knee Trembler." You will also find the headquarters, unofficial though it be, of the Society for the Protection of Beer from the Wood (SPBW).

On its coasters are depicted the stuffed goose and the keg (called a "firkin") that sit above the mahogany bar, and beneath their picture is the pub's Latin motto, "Usque Ad Mortem Bibendum," which translates, "It Should Be Drunk Until Death."

Services

Odd Jobs, Chic Add Up

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune PARIS — That young butler who is expertly passing the plates at a chic Paris dinner party may well be a future president of the French republic.

families, who know how a chic house should be run. "I recently sent a young butler to my parents," Maurey said. "He threw a tantrum because there was no breadcrumb brush."

Any of these young men might belong to Luderic, a service firm that started in 1971 and now shows a turnover of 10 million francs a year.

"Despite the hits and misses, people also find it more fun to have those young men around than some pompous old butlers."

... and a Tavern With 920 Brands

By Robert J. Wieland The Associated Press ANTWERP — In 1975, Bernard Pieper, a rod-thin, 6-foot-6 Dutchman, opened his first pub, serving 80 different brands of beer.

and about as many from Britain. West Germany weighs in with 300 labels, the Netherlands with 26, France with 18, Denmark with 16 and the United States with 9.

"These days chemicals are added to beer to give it a good head of foam or to age it artificially or to preserve it. Big-name beers these days taste the same and look the same."

"I originally picked 101 as a magical oomber to work toward," Pieper recalled. However, he was up to 200 varieties in a matter of weeks. Then 250, 300, 450, 750, 850.

Prices start at 25 francs (75 cents) for a Stella, Belgium's most popular brew, and run as high as 295 francs for a bottle of Fenerfest Edelbier from West Germany.

To help revive traditional ways of brewing, Pieper is an ardent member of the Britain-based Campaign for Real Ale Ltd. To do his bit, in May Pieper opened another pub around the corner from Het Grote Ongenoegen where he serves 10 real ales from original porcelain-handled pumps.

Identifying the giving these clams the ability to bore, nature has tilted toward the Pholadidae (from the Greek pholad, Mr. Reagan deep-dweller) with rather elaborate machinery. A feeling of the disk that can be protruded from the shell acts as a piston that, clamping the bivalve to the rock. One of mollusk's muscles has been transferred from the inside of the shell to the outside, increasing its length to 10 times that of the shell. It has disproportionately long siphons so it can burrow deeply and still reach the mouth of its siphon to suck in the water that contains its food.

Its counterpart on the Atlantic coast is Zirfaea crispata, the rough piddock. It is smaller than its Pacific cousin, only about two inches long, and is hard to get at, since it lives in very hard clay or even soft rock; but fervent clam fanciers go after it all the same, for its flavor is excellent.

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Yale to Sell Its Doublon

New York Times Service NEW YORK — One of the world's most famous, valuable and storied coins — Yale University's Brasher Doublon — has been put up for sale for \$650,000 to help underwrite a new library for the New Haven campus, Yale's president, Bartlett Giamatti announced.

The coin, struck in 1787 by the New York goldsmith Ephraim Brasher, has a spectacular history: a celebrated theft and recovery in the 1960s and featured in Raymond Chandler's 1942 Philip Marlowe detective story "The High Window" and the later film "The Brasher Doubloon."

As Away

gangland associates the '70s was a... When the New... "Old Blue Eyes" for a Sears Roebuck... The International... The International... The International...







**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Canada Sees Recall of 1,300 Workers**

**WILLOWDALE, Ontario** — Ford Canada said Monday it plans to recall employees and restore a second shift when its Oakville assembly plant's exclusive North American source for the Ford Taurus in a few months.

The plant, which produces 20 LTDs and 20 Econoline vans per hour shift operation, is to be converted entirely to car production and to increase its line rate to 42 LTDs per hour, the company said. A second shift, eliminated last May, is expected by June, plant's total staff increasing then from 2,000 to 3,300.

**Volkswagen Lays Off 3,400 for the Week**

**WEST GERMANY** — Volkswagenwerk started temporary Monday at its Braunschweig components plant. A spokesman said 3,400 of the 6,500 workers would be off all week.

Other components plant in Kassel, 3,200 of the 17,000 workers off between Jan. 19 and 27, the spokesman said. The company's plants in West Germany are to work normally this month, but they are being considered at the Hanover truck plant later in the year.

**British Buyers Acquire Aston Martin**

**LONDON** — Aston Martin has been sold to two Britons, a company man said Monday. The deal is believed to involve about £3 million.

The purchasers are Victor Gauntlett of Pace Petroleum; the other to be named. The deal, which will return the firm to all-British ownership, is to be completed later this week. The sellers include American financier Peter Sprague.

In several months of three-day working, the firm recently returned to a day week and is producing four cars a week against an expanded book.

**Isuzu Denies Diesel Engine Deal With GM**

**YOKOHAMA, Japan** — Isuzu Motors Monday denied a report in the financial NYon Keizi Shimbun that it plans to supply a diesel engine it has developed to the General Motors 1984 mini-car project. The report said Isuzu planned to furnish GM with 100,000 of the engines a year.

**Nippon Life Seeks Venture With Prudential**

**TOKYO** — Nippon Life Insurance said Monday that its senior manager, Tokutaro Hirose, has been to New York to discuss possible joint venture in overseas finance and investment with Prudential.

The company withheld details, except to say that possible cooperation exclude life insurance because Prudential has a joint venture with American Life Insurance in Japan.

**Fimmo Reorganizes 4 Subsidiaries**

**MILAN** — Fimmo, the engineering finance branch of the Italian industrial holding company IRI, said Monday it has reorganized its subsidiaries to decentralize decision-making and give greater weight to markets.

The four are the motor group Alfa Romeo, the energy engineering Ansaldo, the aerospace group Aeritalia and the diesel engine group Alfa Romeo SPA; the parent company in the Alfa Romeo group, control five producing companies under the new structure, including Alfa Romeo and the newly established joint venture Alfa Romeo Autovicoil.

**Unit Sells Canadian Stake to Schering**

**WIGSHAFEN, West Germany** — Knoll, 72-percent owned by the U.S. firm Schering, said Monday it has sold its 50-percent interest in the Canadian-based pharmaceutical firm Pentacore Laboratories to Schering, which had previously control with Knoll, BASF said Monday.

**House Panel Issues Tough Report**

**S. Credit-Card Firms Criticized**

**MARSHA M. HAMILTON**, Washington Post Service  
**WASHINGTON** — Credit-card firms are springing to jack up prices to cover higher credit costs, according to a congressional study, one stroke, the Federal Reserve wiped away state and restrictions that had stood in credit card and an array of charges, and handed credit-bonanza, according to a subcommittee on consumer credit controls did, according to the study, was leave it to the creditors to choose the level of controlling credit. Their tendency to increase profits then to "carb" credit, the study found.

When credit controls were in March, it gave those creditors an excuse to raise costs to the consumers while blaming the federal government for their actions," the subcommittee chairman, Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., said.

**Study Prolonged Credit to Bonn**

**WEST GERMANY** — West Germany said Monday that it reached a deal last month with a Swiss syndicate led by Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft in Basel to extend a 750-million-Denmark credit due on Jan. 2.

Finance Ministry said the deal was mediated by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, with the syndicate's chairman, Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., said.

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**U.K. Study Sees 600,000 Fewer Jobs, Inflation Lessening in '81**

**LONDON** — Britain's unemployment will soar in 1981 and reach 3.7 million by the end of the decade, after rising nearly double that percentage in 1980, a leading forecasting group said Monday.

The group, Cambridge Econometrics Ltd., also said that the turning point for Britain's economy will come this year, but the recovery will be hesitant and led by services and consumer-oriented industries. Cambridge Econometrics is the commercial wing of a 20-year research project in the University of Cambridge Department of Applied Economics.

At the same time, a survey by London stockbrokers Phillips and Drew forecast that unemployment could reach 2.75 million by mid-1981 and rise to three million by the end of the year.

The Cambridge group said it expects 600,000 more jobs to be lost during the year. There now are 2,244,229 jobs, or 9.3 percent of the workforce. Unemployment should continue to rise — but the rate will slow in 1981 — to 3.7 million by 1990, or 13.8 percent of the workforce by 1990, the group said.

Many of the jobs being lost now in older, less productive plants probably will be gone for good, the group said.

Cambridge Econometrics said it anticipates a drop in gross domestic product of 1.8 percent in 1981, after a decline of above 3.3 percent in 1980. But GDP is forecast to grow 0.7 percent in 1982 and 2.7 percent in 1983, and in 1990 should be 11 percent above 1979 in real terms.

It said the current account surplus should narrow to £860 million in 1981, from an estimated £2.8 billion in 1980, and swing into a deficit of £800 million in 1982. But for most of the rest of the decade, it should be in surplus, as Britain consolidates its position as a net exporter of oil and gas, and productivity gains improve export competitiveness.

The average rise in consumer prices in 1981, forecast at 9.7 percent, will be below 10 percent for only the second time since 1974, and after 17.8 percent in 1980, the Cambridge group said. Phillips and Drew predicted single-figure inflation by the end of 1981.

The Cambridge survey said a slower rate of inflation will reflect falling employment as much it does lower wage settlements, and average earnings will rise more than consumer prices in every year until 1990.

The report added that the effect of a high exchange rate lasts up to six years, sterling has been substantially overvalued since 1978 and the success of the government's strategy in reducing wage inflation will only be felt from 1981.

The Cambridge group estimates that manufacturing output will fall 4 percent in 1981, after dropping 8 percent in 1980; Phillips and Drew forecasts a drop of 6 percent.

Industries with better prospects in 1981 include food, drink, printing, paper, oil refining and clothing.

But declines of up to 13 percent are expected in mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering because of cuts in fixed investment, exports and stocks. However, for the long term the instrument and electrical engineering industries are among those with prospects for export growth.

Industrial production should fall 3.1 percent in 1981, after dropping 6.7 percent in 1980 but the output of energy, agriculture and food and process industries should increase next year.

Profits are expected to improve from disastrous 1980 levels, especially in some state industries, with public corporation profits rising £2.6 billion and private company profits £1.4 billion, the Cambridge group said.

In the private sector, particularly manufacturing, profits are expected to improve in money terms but profit margins, or profit adjusted for inflation will continue to be depressed.

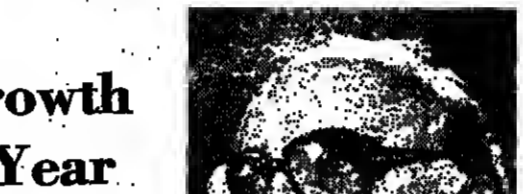
**Inflation Fight Continues**

**Fed Officials See Growth Meager or Nil This Year**

**WASHINGTON** — Top officials at the Federal Reserve Board, including Chairman Paul Volcker, say that their policy of reducing the expansion of money and credit will mean little or no economic growth in 1981 and continuing high interest rates.

In a series of interviews, the officials said that the lack of improvement in prospects for curbing inflation had renewed their conviction that the Fed should maintain a tight monetary policy in the absence of a dramatic shift in the economic outlook. They added that they saw no signs of a sharp decline in economic activity.

The officials are concerned that President-elect Ronald Reagan's plan to cut spending and taxes simultaneously may lead, resulting in still-larger budget deficits and inflationary pressures. Under almost any circumstances, the officials do not expect improvement in the inflation situation for at least six months.



Paul Volcker

ferred to have seen less decline in interest rates in the second quarter and less pressure thereafter," said Lyle Gramley, a board member.

The members made clear that average levels of interest rates in 1981 could be as high as in 1980, meaning mortgage rates of perhaps 13 percent and a prime rate as high as 15 percent.

Although they said that the year-old policy of focusing on the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

**New York Stock Prices Surge As Morgan Cuts Prime to 20%**

**NEW YORK** — Helped by a cut in the prime rate to 20% by Morgan Guaranty Trust and by encouraging news about the money supply, prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged Monday in heavy trading. Blue chips and growth stocks led the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 19.88 points to 992.66. Advances led declines early 3-1 as volume ballooned to 59 million shares from 29 million Friday.

Last Friday, major banks across the country lowered their prime rate — charged on loans to their most creditworthy corporate customers — to 20% percent from the record 21% percent level. Morgan, the nation's fifth largest bank, had remained at the 21% percent until Moody's reduction.

Morgan's action followed the release of the latest money supply figures by the Federal Reserve, which showed a sharp drop in the key money measures. Money M2 and M1 rose to 209 billion from 207 billion Friday.

Many analysts have predicted the prime rate will fall to around 15 or 16 percent by the end of the first quarter. But rates have been volatile lately and many experts are reluctant to predict outright where they will go in the near term.

William Melton, money market analyst for Irving Trust Co., said "it's about time for the prohibitive high interest rates to start biting

and we look for the slowdown in the economy to continue to depress the prime."

Mr. Jones said another factor that will work toward lowering the prime is the sharp drop in business loan demand reported Friday by the Fed.

"Demand was down not only at banks but in the commercial paper market last week, and we're likely to see further pronounced weakening as business cuts back on inventory and plant spending."

Stock analysts said seasonal reinvestment activities by institutions contributed to the market's performance. Heavily capitalized issues and major growth stocks were generally stronger, while some of the oils showed small gains or losses. Oils had been strong most of last year.

Larry Wachel of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said portfolio managers were taking profits in oils and buying "the IBMs" and the retailers.

IBM climbed 1 1/4 to 70 3/4. The company cut the price 12 percent on its Selectric 3 electric typewriter. Volume leader Polaroid rose 1/2 to 25 1/2.

In the auto sector, Chrysler Corp.'s severe price-cutting made it the only winner among U.S. carmakers reporting sales for in mid-December. Overall, domestic car sales plunged 22 percent below the comparable period last year.

Final 1980 reports, due Tuesday and Wednesday, will show sales of

**Dollar Hits 22-Month Low In Tokyo, Slips in Europe**

**PARIS** — The U.S. dollar fell sharply against the yen in Tokyo, touching a 22-month low, and eased against the Deutsche mark in Frankfurt after more cuts in the prime interest rates in the United States. The price of gold rose marginally, by \$1.50 an ounce in New York.

Some analysts said the dollar was weakened further on news of the \$2.5 billion drop in the basic U.S. money supply, the M1, and the \$2.8 billion fall in M2 for the week ended Dec. 24. Soon after the money supply data was released, Morgan Guaranty cut its prime rate to 20 percent from 21%.

**Currency Rates**

Interbank exchange rates for January 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Country	Rate
Algeria 100 Dinars	7.50
Angola 100 Kwanzas	1.20
Egypt 1 Pound	1.23
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.20
Kenya 100 Shillings	10.20
Korea 100 Won	1.60
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirhams	20.25
Mozambique 100 Escudos	—
Nigeria 100 Naira	0.22
Poland 100 Zlotys	1.07
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.23
Russia 1 Ruble	0.22
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.02
Tanzania 100 Shillings	3.50
Uganda 100 Shillings	1.00
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kwacha	0.50

Other Currency rates available on request.

Akemi Investment Management  
Postfach 593, 8027 Zurich  
Switzerland  
Tel: 01/311.94.44 or 01/311.94.47  
Telex: 58 598 (Akem CH)

**U.K.'s Reserves Drop \$713 Million in Month**

**LONDON** — Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by \$713 million in December from November, the Treasury said Monday.

**Achieved Little**

The study asserted that such changes as applying new charges retroactively did little to curb the extension of credit. An effective control, it said, would have been to cease accepting credit-card applications, or to raise the standards for credit. Of the creditors surveyed, 42 percent stopped taking new applications and 41 percent raised standards.

Another change adopted by creditors was to change the manner in which finance charges are calculated. Like some of the other changes, this had little effect on how much and how often consumers used credit, according to the study.

An area in which the study gave creditors fairly high marks was in presenting the changes in a reasonably clear manner.

**Dollar Values**

Country	Rate
Australia \$	1.1800
Belgium fl.	36.36
Canada \$	1.3364
Denmark kr.	6.4603
France fr.	6.5596
Germany DM	3.3757
Italy L.	1.3636
Japan ¥	163.89
Netherlands g.	2.2037
Spain Ptas.	166.64
Sweden S.	4.7564
Switzerland S.	2.0048
UK £	2.9526
Yugoslavia D.	23.7603

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January 1981

# World Exchanges Soared Despite Adversity

## London, Tokyo, Toronto, Hong Kong Posted Impressive Gains in '80

By Alexander R. Hammer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite a storm of adverse economic developments, including higher interest rates and increased oil prices, the world's major stock exchanges recorded impressive price gains last year on generally higher volume.

The main exception was West Germany, where the equity market was depressed, mainly by record high interest rates in the United States and the weakening value of the Deutsche mark against other leading currencies. Average prices on West German exchanges ended the year at about late 1979 levels.

According to reports filed by New York Times correspondents, the biggest price gains were recorded on the stock exchanges in Hong Kong, Canada and South Africa, although Johannesburg suffered a steep drop late in the year. The United States, Britain and Japan made up the middle group.

Against a backdrop of some of the grimmest economic news since World War II, the London Stock Exchange had a surprisingly good year. The Financial Times 100 Share Index, which tracks 750 stocks on the London Exchange, rose 28 percent to 292.2, although the more limited Times Index, reflecting fewer shares, rose only 12 percent.

The star performers were the oil stocks. Fueled by huge gains for some of the smaller companies, this sector rose 35 percent, according to the Financial Times index. High technology companies, including defense contractors, also far outperformed the market, but wine and spirit stocks performed well below the market.

Even those pleasantly surprised

out of West German shares and into dollar-denominated fixed-income instruments. Reflecting the trend, the Commerzbank's index of 60 leading shares, a prime measure of activity, fell from 715.70 at the close of 1979 to 683.60, although the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung index inched up 5 percent.

The market's sharp fluctuations reflected United States interest rate expectations, analysts said. But Frankfurt's dismal performance had other roots as well. The mark plummeted in value against several major currencies, losing 15 percent against the dollar, 25 percent against the pound and 30 percent against the yen, as fears of West Germany's swelling current account deficit and political uncertainties in the Middle East and Poland pressured the West German currency.

Zurich The bank, insurance and energy sectors of the Zurich stock market were favored by Swiss and foreign investors alike in 1980. The chemical and other export industries, however, turned in what Heinz Gisiger, head of Swiss Credit Bank's stock market department, termed a "more or less disappointing" market performance.

Thus the overall index for Swiss shares moved within relatively narrow limits throughout the year. The market began the year with a show of strength, inspired by what proved to be a short-lived downturn in interest rates. The Swiss Bank Corp.'s overall index climbed from about 332 at the end of 1979 to its 1980 high of 348.6 on Feb. 11, but then weakened, and by April 8 it had fallen to its 1980 low of 304.1.

The Union Bank of Switzerland attributes the subsequent stock ex-

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including NYSE, OTC, and various international markets. Includes sub-sections for Toronto Stocks and Eurocurrency Interest Rates.

## ADVERTISEMENTS INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, share prices, and other details.

## U.S. Indices Report Drop In Production, Confidence

NEW YORK — Purchasing managers reported a sharp deterioration in business conditions in December. The National Association of Purchasing Management said Monday, its monthly survey of 225 industrial purchasing managers showed that both production and new orders declined because of high interest rates.

Also Monday, the Conference Board's monthly consumer survey showed a sharp decline in confidence in December. The consumer confidence index (1969-70 equals 100) fell 11 points from November to 72.5, while the buying plans index fell to 87 from 96.2.

Of the families surveyed by the NAPM, 22 percent reported lower production, up from 13 percent in November; 58 percent said production was flat, up from 48 percent, and 20 percent said it was higher, down from 39 percent.

On new orders, 30 percent reported a decline, up from 14 percent in November; 48 percent reported no change, up from 47 percent, and 22 percent said orders increased, down from 39 percent.

The association said the rate of change from a positive to a negative new-order position was the greatest in any single month since World War II.

Postwar Record

On new orders, 30 percent reported a decline, up from 14 percent in November; 48 percent reported no change, up from 47 percent, and 22 percent said orders increased, down from 39 percent.

Fed Expecting Little or No Growth

(Continued from Page 9) money supply rather than on interest rates will be maintained, they made clear that they would prefer to endure more deviation in the growth of money from their targets over short periods in order to dampen fluctuations in interest rates.

"We should be more tolerant of temporary overshoots and understandings that the principle of the thing implies, but not that past action implies," said Henry Wallach, a board member.

Mr. Volcker, for his part, would like to reduce the attention paid to the quarterly targets set by the Federal Reserve. He was particularly unhappy about complaints in the fall that the Fed was exceeding its three-month target, which he felt ignored the central bank's success in the first half of the year.

This concern has heightened Mr. Volcker's desire for other types of economic policy — particularly

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

## Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for bank, coupon, and other details.

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 2, 1981

Table listing Toronto stock prices for various companies.

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, January 5, 1981

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies.

## POLYSAR LIMITED



Polysar Limited announces the appointments of Ian C. Rush as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Robert S. Dudley as President and Chief Operating Officer, effective January 1, 1981.

Mr. Rush joined Polysar in 1943 while the original plant was still under construction. Progressing through the organization, he became an officer of the company as Vice-President, Manufacturing, in 1964, and was appointed Executive Vice-President in 1969. He became President and Chief Executive Officer of Polysar in 1972.

In addition to being active in community affairs, Mr. Rush is a member or director of several professional, business and academic organizations.

Mr. Dudley joined Polysar in 1951 as a process engineer in the Product Development Group. He was the first general manager of the company's Latex Division and became an officer of Polysar as Vice-President, European Operations in 1969.

Two years later, Mr. Dudley returned to Sarnia as Group Vice-President, Rubber & Latex, and was appointed Executive Vice-President, Operations, with international responsibility for all Polysar business units in 1979.

Mr. Dudley holds senior positions in several professional and business organizations in Canada and the United States.

Polysar Limited of Sarnia, Ontario, is a major supplier of chemicals, synthetic rubber, rubber compounds, latex, plastic resins and formed plastic products. The corporation has operations and sales offices in more than 30 countries and major production facilities in Canada, the United States, Belgium, France and Germany. It also operates joint ventures in Mexico, Switzerland and Austria.

Advertisement for Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. featuring a portrait of Anthony T. Enders and text: "We are pleased to announce the admission of Anthony T. Enders as a General Partner. BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO. New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Los Angeles London Paris Zurich Grand Cayman Geneva Effective January 1, 1981"

Advertisement for Valeurs White Weld S.A. featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, January 2, 1981. Canadian Indexes January 5, 1981. European Gold Markets January 5, 1981. Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.). Valeurs White Weld S.A. 1211 Centre Suisse, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2K6. Tel. 31 02 31 - Telex 28 30 30"

Journalist's signature

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Over-the-Counter Prices, January 5, 1981' and 'Rate Notes'.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices section containing sub-tables for Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indexes.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data including exchange rates for various currencies.

Market Summary

Summary table for NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for various bond categories.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index values.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading data in New York.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index values.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading data in New York.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange data.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index data.

Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. advertisement with logo and text: '250,000,000 Guaranteed Sterling/U.S. Dollar Payable Floating Rate Notes due 1990'.

Lloyds Bank Limited advertisement with logo and text: 'In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the provisions of the Agent Bank Agreement...'.





Art Buchwald

Yours for Only \$50: '81 Toil and Trouble

WASHINGTON — Glean, the neighborhood scotch-sayer, was sitting in front of his crystal ball when I was ushered into his dark room.



Buchwald

Battle Looms Over Export of Victoria Nugget

SYDNEY — The \$1 million "Hand of Faith" gold nugget, believed to have been sold to a Las Vegas casino, may not be allowed to leave Australia, officials said.

lifestyles and retreat from their forecasts of 1980. "Do you see a tax cut?" "I see a tax cut."

"That isn't worth \$50. I see a network sit-com which takes place in a bordello, but it will be done with taste and good humor."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Michael Winner

A Prolific Director Who Hates Labels

Plans a Film on the Philby Affair

With Alan Bates, Peter O'Toole

LONDON — Michael Winner is perhaps the most prolific of the British cineastes, having directed 20 films in the last 18 years as well as collaborating on their scripts and producing many of them.

'Enlightening'

"Arthur Hopcroft, co-author of 'Agatha,' has written a marvelous, enlightening screenplay that states the case clearly and most dramatically."



Michael Winner: "I refuse to be typecast."

from Spain during the civil war in 1936 when he was London Times correspondent there. In 1940 he entered the British secret service and at the end of the war he was appointed to Washington working with the CIA and, through Burgess, passed messages of top secrets about the atomic bomb and military matters to Moscow.

"I may film a script I have written for Sophia Loren first, 'Miss Rita.' [But] I am thrilled at the prospect and possibilities of 'Philby.'"

"Commentators like labels," added Winner, a big burly fellow of 45 with a head of tousled, graying locks. "I've been plastered with more labels than a world traveler's luggage. Commentators insist on pigeonholing directors and dislike their film system being disturbed or altered. I began with some broad comedies, so I must stay a broad comedy director. But I refuse to be typecast."

"When my film about New York's street violence, 'Death Wish,' became a big box-office hit, I was swamped with offers to do the same thing again. Instead I did a burlesque of old Hollywood, 'Won Ton Ton, the Dog Who Saved Hollywood,' and lined up a huge cast of former favorites — Rudy Vallee, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Alice Faye, Carmel Myers, Richard Arden, the Ritz Brothers, Jackie Coogan, Dorothy Lamour, Dick Haymes among them."

"The Jokers," a farce about the theft of the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London, in which Oliver Reed starred, won Winner an international reputation. Next he engaged Orson Welles to impersonate a tough tycoon in "The Private Investigator," a slapstick spoof of the advertising profession.

In subsequent films he directed many stars: Madeline Bruni in "The Nightcomers," Burt Lancaster in "Lawman" and "Scorpio," Alain Delon in "Scorpio," Charles Bronson in "Death Wish" and "Chato's Land," Robert Mitchum and James Stewart in "The Big Sleep," Sophia Loren in "Firepower." The actor he admires most is Paul Scofield, whom he directed in "Scorpio." Winner also presented Scofield in a production of "The Tempest" in the West End.

PEOPLE: Billy Graham to Go

U.S. evangelist Billy Graham, in Poland to receive an honorary doctorate from the Christian Academy of Theology, said he would pray for the troubled nation. Graham said he was pleased to be in Poland but added, "I don't want to meddle with the internal problems of your country. You, and only you, can find the solutions to your problems."

The Washington Post, he's a real rat," Reagan was aware that his comments were well publicized [the media] seemed to be about Carter, "he said don't mind it at all. It's with that as much as: The Post interview, when Reagan's wife, Doris, was in their New York Reagan said they get by as a ballet dancer, an editorial assistant, help from the press. Asked about suggestive homosexual, Reagan's that amusing more than else. I think it's irrelevant."

Britain's Prince Charles has delivered a special message to Fleet Street editors: "Have a particularly nasty New Year." The prince's comment was the latest in a series of expressions of royal disapproval over British journalists. Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles and other members of the royal family, on New Year's vacation at Sandringham, are being hounded by reporters and photographers whenever they leave the estate. The press is on the lookout for Lady Diana Spencer, 19, rumored to be the chosen bride of Prince Charles, 32. She, however, was nowhere in sight, and is reported to have just recovered from a bout of flu. Prince Charles walked over to a group of pressmen in a village a few miles from Sandringham and said: "May I take this opportunity of wishing you all a happy New Year — and your editors a particularly nasty one."

John Murray, a biographer who has devoted more than study to the Low Countries, received a European award in tradition: He will — in Cedar Rapids honor was announced from Jacques Laurent general for Belgium in States. Murray, 65, was knighted in the Order in a ceremony Feb. 1, 1980, when Murray had many years. Deputy president Carter has the "morals of a snake," now says Carter is a rat. "I have no affection or respect for Mr. Carter," young Reagan told — SAMUI

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